THE LARLY HARRING TO LEGISLEY - PHILADERS AND ARREST AND STREET AND STREET CONTRIBUTE AND A TOTAL CONTRIBUTE AND A

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

RDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH,

The Day, and How it was Honored.

From the Times. The 17th of September Is not a day to be lightly esteemed in American history. It was a day stly chosen for bringing together the soldiers and sailors of the Union, to pledge to the Republic the full fruits of victories achieved on land and sea. No more suggestive day could have been selected for the formal ratification by the great metropolis of the patriotic movement inaugurated at Philadelphia. The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and of the publication of Washington's farewell ad-dress, had its appropriate celebration in pro-ceedings designed to uphold and perpetuate the supremacy of the Constitution as the basis of the Union, and to inculcate moderation and harmony as essential conditions of national

peace and prosperity.

The new lights of the radical party demand conditions and concessions which never entered into the head of Washington. They insist upon innevation in all directions. The old religion is out of fashion with them. The old morality is in their minds synonymous with fogyism. And the old Constitution falls far short of their standard. Therefore they propose to reconstructhe Union according to their amended theory of the Constitution-not according to the Constitution as its authors promulgated it. Washington's policy of reconciliation they deride as flat burglary and treason. In short, the partisan philosophers who refuse to receive back the South except on terms dictated by themselves, make no secret of their aversion to the principles of which yesterday was the memorable auniversary.

But, as in religion the simple faith of honesty and truth brings its professor nearer Heaven than the most cunning speculation of man's devising, so in politics, the Constitution as the fathers made it, and the Union as the Constitution defines it, more surely commend themselves to the popular heart than the sophisms and selfishness of the radical leaders. The passion of the hour may cheer appeals to a maiignant temper, and may echo threats of vengeauce screamed through reverend lips. But, after all the magnificent demonstration in Union Square last evening, and the inspiring conference of which Cleveland was yesterday the theatre, carry convistion where radical togic finds itself

Neither at Gleveland nor in New York was aught said or done to which intelligent pa-triotism can object. Not the most fastidious can trace in the proceedings at either point any compromise with Rebellion, or any disposition to forego the objects for which the war was waged by the North. The right to seeded which Greeley and Hamilton, the pilgrim from Texas, preached sedulously before the war, had not an advocate in either place. The divine origin and right of negro slavery, of which until the other day Browniow was an advocate, received no sanction. On the contrary, all the purposes which the North proclaimed during the progress of the war were recognized as already achieved. Changes inevitably attendant upon the war were halled as irreversible. Beyond this all that is contended for is the exercise of generosity and justice towards the vanquished States Having been brought back into the Union-it was urged-they should be treated as States within the Union. The authority of the Union having been re-established, its harmony should be restored, without the exaction of terms unknown to the Constitution and at variance with

Rival Houses.

From the Tribune. The New York Times saw fit to warn its readers of a prospective collision between two rival bodies, each claiming to be the House of Representatives. This collision was to be induced

A tull House of Representatives consists of two hundred and forty-one members, making one hundred and twenty-one a quorum. Of these, the ten States which plunged into secession and rebellion, and have not yet been rehabilitated, are entitled say to fifty, leaving one bundred and ninety-one to the remaining States. Let these States choose one hundred to one hundred and ten Republican-Unionists, with eighty to ninety "conservatives," and the latter (it was threatened) would unite with the men chosen from the lately insurgent States, making a large quorum, and organizing by themselves and, being so organized, President Johnson would recognize this as the true House, ignoring that constituted by a quorum of the unquestioned members as bogus, and thus inaugu-rating anarchy it not immediate civil war. And this prospect was held out by the Times as a reason for choosing 'conservatives" to Congress.

It seemed to us to afford the most cogent reasons for an exactly opposite course. If those who claim to be "conservatives" propose to inangurate anarchy and cival war, by defying the laws of the land, they surely ought not to be intrusted with power. For peace the great majority insist on; and they know that peace is to be maintained only by obedience to law. So we repeatedly demanded that the editor of the Times should declare, in case he shall be reelected to the Houre, which of the two contemplated Houses that plated Houses thus organized he proposes to take a seat in.

This question, after days of silence, he is goaded into noticing; first, denying that he is a candidate for the House (which, though not yet formally nominated, he is), and proceeding

"But we have no wish to stand on etiquette. We presume Mr. Raymond, in the case in which the Tribune supposes, would take his seat in that Congress which should assemble in accordance with existing law. He has thus far acted in conformity to law, and has advised everybody else to do the same; and we see nothing in the condition or prospect of public affairs likely to induce or incline him to do otherwise."

sir; but when you try to frighten people into electing "conservatives" by conjur-ing up a prospect of anarchy and civil war through their organizing a bogus Congress in defiance of "existing law," you compel us to ask how you propose to act in regard to such fresh

The Times proceeds:-"We desire, as we have already stated, to see the danger and the possibility of such a con-flict of authority as the one supposed entirely

Very good; so de we. And the sure way to do this is to elect an indisputable quorum of Republican Unionists. Only let us have 121 of these returned (and we have 140 in the present House), and the new game of secession is blocked—you can't make a logus House if you try. The flity from unrestored States cannot make a House unless sixty "conservatives" are chosen from the loyal States to help them do it. So the way is clear to render the apprehended conflict of authority impossible.

The Times concludes as toliows:-"We wish the present Congress would at once admit, or declare its purpose to admit, loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law. We believe it to be the duty of Congress, if it proposes to be governed by the requirements of the Constitution, to take this course, which we regard, moreover, as better calculated than any other to restore peace and harmony to the Union, and to avert all the perils which menace the country. Why does

the Tribune oppose it?"
What the Times here asks is simply this:— That Congress shall have no voice in settling the conditions of reconstruction and the guarantees against future rebellions. The

railly these without question. In other words, the President alone must settle the terms, whereon the States lately in revolt shall resume their repudiated position in the Union.

2. The loyal blacks of the South shall have exactly such rights as the whites (mainly Rebel) shall choose to give them. Congress shall have no say in the premises, and the blacks must fare as their murderers at Fort Pillow, Memphis, and New Orleans shall determine. We cannot agree

As to admitting "loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law," we could assent to this if the loyal people of the South were allowed to vote: since they are not, the talk of "loyal members" and "loyal are not, the talk of "loyal members" and "loyal States" doesn't signify. While the butchers of New Orleans and Memphis vote, and their victims have no voice in the Government, we have no faith in the loyalty of the former. The Rebellion was but a more logical, systematic assertion of the doctrine, "This is a white man's Government," as embodied in the Dred Scott decision and Stephens, "corrections of the doctrine of the stephens," as embodied in the Bred Scott decision and Stephens, "corrections" seems of the stephens, "corrections of the stephens, "corrections of the stephens," as the stephens of t decision and Stephens' "corner-stone" speed at Sayannah. While a Rebel adheres to the mistaken fundamental notions that made him s , we wouldn't give a button for his "loyal" oath. Haven't we already a United States Senator (Patterson) who has taken the "loyal" oatb, when all know that he was a Rebel func-We lay more stress on a Repel's acts tionary? than on his oaths.

We want peace and harmony restored; we want every State represented in Congress; but we want first full security that loyal people, white or black, shall have full protection in their rights of person and property. The very least we can consent to take is the ratification of the Constitutional amendment passed by Conress; let the South assent to this and resume the privileges she forfeited by rebellion; though should much prefer the shorter, simpler basis of universal amnesty, impartial suffrage, Admitting "loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law! (which most of those elected from the South cannot) would settle nothing, but merely change the subject of agitation. If it is so proper that those who were Rebels shall do the voting of the South, then they ought to be at liberty to elect men after their own heart—and they will never rest till they do. We greatly desire a settlement that will prove perfect and enduring, because it removes all disabilities, redresses all grievances, and secures all rights to all.

The New York "Times" Deserts the Conservative Ticket. From the World.

In the strictures which we feel it our duty to make on the course of the Times, we cannot recognize any confusing and unreal distinction between that journal and its editor. In a play of Mollere's, there is a domestic who serves his master in the double capacity of cook and coachman. If a tradesman had happened to have an action of debt against the coachman, he probably would have had no hesitation in prosecuting it against the cook. Mr. Raymond is an active and conspicuous politician, as well as a journalist. He is a prominent member of Congress; he claims to be the Chairman of the Republican National Committee; he wrote the address issued by the great Johnson Convention at Philadelphia. He is a leading representative of that portion of the Republican party which proresses to approve of the restoration policy of the President. For him to claim that he is not responsible in his character of politician for the course of his newspaper on political questions, would be to make a rivolous and metiatous dis-tinction; would be interposing a cobweb to screen him from just censure.

To come, then, at once, to the point of our accusation:—Mr. Raymond has decided to bolt the Conservative nominations made at Albany, and to crawl back on his knees into the Repub lican party. He published, on Monday, a long editorial in the spirit of the following extract: There are thousands and trus of thousands of Republicans in this State who long for the restoration of the Union, and who demand that it shall be effected by a loyal adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and by the their scats in Congress of men from loyal States, who can take the oath prescribed by law. But they will be quite likely to prefer taking their chances of securing this result from the action of the Republican party, modified as it may be by reflection and mode rate counsels, rather than seek it in the way marked out for them by the Albany Democratic

Convention."

It has been evident, for some time, that the Times was trying to swallow its shame and play the deserter. It is now certain that it has decided to use the little influence that is left it to defeat Hoffman and elect Fenton. We accuse Mr. Raymond, in putting his paper on this course, of acting in bad faith. We do not make this grave charge lightly, but deliberately. To avoid misconception and show that it is not flung out at random, or in passion, we will define it with some exactness and point out the ground on which it rests. Mr. Raymond's obligations to the Democratic party as participants with him in the present conservative movement bave been so recently assumed that if, with his usual levity and fickleness, he immediately throws them of, his course is so in keeping with his character that it would be ridiculous to complain.

If Democrats fancied he would keep faith with them any longer that he felt it would be for his nterest, they should lay the blame of their dia appointment upon their own credulous simpli-city. The particular perildy for which we arraign Mr. Raymond is his perfidy to Mr. Pruyn. It is as aggravated a case of the kind as could well be conceived. Mr. Pruyn is a Republican of character, ability, and accomplishments; he was put upon the Albany ticket at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Raymond's political associ-ates; and he has a right to resent the perfidy which deserts and attempts to defeat the ticket on which he occupies a prominent place. Mr Prnyn's Republican associates who sought for him a place on the ticket, thereby gave him as strong a pledge as could be given, that they would support the ticket to which they had committed his personal reputation. The excuses which Mr. Raymond trumps up for this period to one of the support

for this periody to one of the most esteemed and honorable Republicans in the State, are so fri-volcus as to show that they are the pretexts, not the reasons, or his desertions. He takes exception to the form under which the Convention was called. But that form was concurred in by both committees; and when the Saratoga Committee had given it their signed endorsement, they precluded themselves, and the party they represented, from atterwards questioning the lairness or validity of the call. They might have rejused their concurrence, and they so chosen, and have called a separate conven-But for Mr. Raymond to act, this late day, as if they were not bound by their decision and their signatures, is repugnant to every senti-

ment of mantiness and honor.

Another of Mr. Raymond's pretexts for his treachery to Mr. Prayn, is the fact that General bix was not nominated for Governor. But if Mr. Hoffman's nomination is a reason why conservative Republicans should bolt a ticket, it became a reason from the moment it was made. Mr. Raymond's political associates should have bolted (if they had any cause to bolt), there and then, or afterwards have held heir peace. But when, efter Mr. Hoffman was nominated, they pressed an excellent caudidate of their own for the second place on the ticket, they thereby waived their objections to Mr. Hoffman (it any they had), and pledged their support equally to him and to the honored

citizen they proposed for his associate.

This would have been the case, even if there had been some irregularity in the nomination of Mr. Hoffman; even if there had been some unfairness in the defeat of General Dix. But there was no such irregularity; no such unfair-ness. To pretend that a nomination which was unanimous and made by acclamation was un-fair, is an abuse of language. If, as the Times alleges, General Dix would have been nominated on the first day, if Mr. Churon had not declared the Convention adjourned, the majority would have acted with precipitation, as they were no longer of that opinion the next morn-President has imposed such conditions as he ing. But even if the Times' pretenses were true, thinks proper, and Congress must accept and they do not justify the perfidy to Mr. Pruyn, him-of course.

who was nominated with a fail knowledge of I FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

all the facts.
The other pretext of the Times for its treachery. is that two-thirdwof the State Central Committee, appointed by the Convention, are Demograts. The Times itself will not pretend that the representation of the Republicans as the Central Com-mittee is not very much in excess of the proportional number of votes they are capable of bring-ing to the support of the ticket. Their reasona-ble claim to places of honor is measured by the proportional strength at the polls; and in this view, they were treated with more than fairness were treated with great generosity by their Democratic associates.

Having shown that there is nothing solid in these trumped-up excuses for perfidy, we will attempt to state the real reasons. Mr. Raymond is egitor of the Times, and the subscribers of that journal have been deserting by thousands and transferring their names to the *Tribune*, since Mr. Raymond fully committed himself to the Philadelphia movement. They would have equally descrited if the call of the Albany Conequally deserted if the call of the Albany Con-vention had been issued jointly by the two com-mittees, instead of issued by one and endorsed by the other; have equally deserted if General Dix had been nominated instead of Mayor Hoffman; equally if the Republicans had had one half, instead of one-third, of the names on the Central Committee. The thousands of new subscribers to the Tribune bave not left the Times on any such trivial grounds as these. It was not the husk they objected to, but what was within the husk. It was not on account of any pretended unfairness to the conservative Republicans by the Albany Convention, that Mr. Raymond was turned out of the Republican National Committee, "like a ram out of a tulip preserve;" dismissed by his associates as an apostate and a renegade, to "wander at his own sweet will" in devious and disconsolate paths, where his fleece is torn off by brambles. He bleats piteously for the fold he deserted. He ought to be themkful for the circumstances of ought to be thankful for the circumstances of which he complains; for, if these excuses for aiding the Fenton ticket were not at hand, he would be under the hard necessity of anding

If it were our habit to deal in predictions, should run little bazard in predicting that Mr. Raymond's treachery to the Albany ticket will neither restore him to the place from which he has been ejected by the Republican National Commutee, nor bring him back his lost sub-scribers, nor secure him a new nomination to Congress. Having irrecoverably torfeited his standing with the radicals, he now foolishly forfeits it with the conservatives; at if, after having burnt his candie half out at one end, he could restore its lost length by lighting it at the

Politics in the Pulpit.

From the Herald. The parsons having returned from their summer vacation, resumed their pulplis on Sunday for a new political campaign. They appear to be refreshed with the waters of fashionable resorts, salt and fresh; but the "waters of life" do not appear to have inspired them very much towards the fulfilment of their supposed mission-the spiritual regeneration of their flocks. With few exceptions the sermons preached on Sunday were political harangues-some covert and insidious, some open, bold, and almost blasphemous. Henry Ward Beecher, more cunning than the rest of the political preachers, did not refer directly to politics, but the whole tenor of his address had a marked political significance. He dealt rather with historical ideas and the great men of history than with local events, prospects, or issues; but nevertheless there was no mistaking the direction in which his thoughts were tarning while his philosophy was relieving itself in eloquent words. His sermon was a calm, dignined, and statesmanlike effort, altogether at variance with those of the other pulpit agitators. Beecher's discourse indicates the man of thought those of the others the effusions of men of froth, cant, and illumitable uncharitableness. Take, for example, the language of Dr. Bellows, who ought to have sense enough to appreciate the duties of his profession as he once before an-peared to comprehend the value of another calling as an elevating element of education and morality. Dr. Bellows, while taking his text morality. from the Bible, descanted, not upon the duty of man to his Creator, but upon the elections, aragged into the pulpit "the glorious news from Maine and Vermont," speculated upon the pres-pects in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and concluded by a prayer to the Almighty that He might guide the people to vote the radical tacket at the coming elections.

Such language one might expect to hear in the gatherings at street corners or in the barrooms; out your political parson thinks that they are subjects good enough for the house of God. These rejoicings over elections past and prophetic auguries of the result of elections to come, were mixed up with the most undignified abuse of the President of the United States and his administration. Are there no souls at all to be saved in Dr. Bellows' "Church of All Souls?" Are the ways of the politicians of more importance to his congregation than "the way, the truth, and the life," which he is supposed to lead them to? Rev. Theodore L. Cayler, too, opened his discourse with a prayer that the President may be led through "darkness into light," that is to say from the darkness which envelops the upholders of the Constitution to the ethereal light of radicalism, with its symbols of blood and fire and a new civil war. The other politi-cal preachers were more delicate in their allusions. Dr. Tyng informed his audience that he had his tirade bottled up, but would open it on

a future occasion. With such an example before them in the pulpits filled by white preachers, we cannot be surprised that the poor blacks of Zion Church were entertained by their colored pastor with somewhat similar, though much more moderate and Christian language; nor that when he an-nounced that the Saviour had died for colored as well as white sinners, one of the congregation cried out "Bully for Him," and the whole crowd rose to their feet, shouting, stamping, and screaming. This was no doubt unseemly conduct in a church, but not a whit worse than the ndecorum of the white parsons who introduce politics, profanity, a spirit of uncharitableness, and a firebrand of discord into their pulpit speeches. It is the general opinion that the business of ministers of religion is to save souls and promulgate the doctrine of charity to all men; but ministers of Dr. Bellows' and Dr. Cheever's and Dr. Tyng's stamp despise all such old-lushioned notions. They evidently regard the pulpit as a political restrom, and instead of being the mouthpiece of the Gospel they have become the agents of the politicians and the

Evil One. We notice with some surprise that the clergy of the Catholic Church—an institution which always attended to its legitimate business, the cure of souls, and shunned politics altogether—show symptoms of meddling with that dangerous and not over clean subject down South, as between the negroes and the whites. So, at least, we judge from the recent pastoral of the Catholic hishop of Savannah, encouraging the interference of the Church with the condition of he Southern blacks, and intimating that the National Council of Bisnops about to assemble next month at Baltimore will take special action upon the subject. We have no other evidence that the bishops intend to travel outside of their recustomed track so far as to metalle in politics, except the pastoral address of the Bishop of Savannah, and we hardly think they mean to do so. The Catholic Church has maintained its influence for more than eighteen hundred years over the consciences and spiritual conduct of its followers. In this country it ual conduct of its followers. In this country it is remarkably prosperous and progressive just now. It has always kept aloof from politics, and that may be one of the secrets of its success. We hope that it will not follow the 'example of the political parsons, but will adhere religiously to its old policy of saving souls and leave politics and politicians to take care of themselves,

Banjamin - Ex-" Secretary " Benjamin, of the defunct "Confederacy," made his first appearance as a barrister on the Northern Circuit in England in August. The Tory papers praise

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES 'By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them.'

CERTIFICATES

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866

Mesars. Murray & Winner-Gentlemen:-On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burgiars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Little's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin tesi wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the assenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Saies, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any

Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO. AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, I'L.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, } JOLIET, April 2, 1866. M strs Marray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safea:—
Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burgiars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Inilie's Patent Fire and Burgiar From Sate, which the audacious villans made a desperate attempt to open using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy siedge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futle. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled from was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours, etc.

Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER ERUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB, ONE

ANOTHER FRUITLESS AITEMPT TO ROB ONE
OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.
NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLEBVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Schutlerville, N. Y., March 30, 1866. }

Metars. Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burgiars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vanit doors made by you, by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damake to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a toeman worthy of their sical—one or your Burgiar proof Saics—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindie; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but miled also in this. They then tried with heavy siedges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They ovidently worked laith fully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of this village.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B

AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne. General Agents Lilie's Safes:

Gentlemen:—The station agent at bowner's Grove eperts one of your o. 8 Sates severely tested by burglars. They worked atl night at it with drisks, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the rate apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of Same size for use at Mendota. Our rate there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully, O. P. PRICE.

Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

San Francisco, April 10, 1806.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lille'. Safey:- Gent emen;-The safe referred to in our letter of Gent enjen;—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents penective from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sanday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in pericet condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,

Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.

West Thoy. October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Sale which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass or burning coat, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers, and money in periect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use. diate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1662, and then preserved its contents entire.

Superinten dent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE An Unparalleled Test

LILLIE'S SAFE!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

the Fiery Ordeal--A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND JULY 20, 1886.

Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents Lilie's Safes.

Gentlemen —We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on 1 xchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1896. The saic was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday atternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to held in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Saies of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R.4Harris when it was burned in February, 1881, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFE 8 is increased by unparaticled tests, and we have Our confidence in the same of the same of the same of their Superior Birry Over ALL Others, no doubt of their Superior Birry Over ALL Others, Four straly, EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No sate of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or alled to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable the proof protection made. The following important facts are most thoroughly de-

monstrated in the above certificates :-First. That Lillie's hale stands the second fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are worthless after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, i

preserved at all, and very frequently lost

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly wedge-proof, powder-proof, and, in every sens of the word, burg/ar-) roof, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Sates robbed (that is, Sates two mehes thick) A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:-My motto is. "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Aich street, instead of a dear one on Chesaut My carrage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Feonomy and small pro-fits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed rom Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I srust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promotly, with the best Saies. Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S -1 notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and cenerally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness and does not mould books or papers; and will not. I perfectly manufactured, and hereaster all LILLIE'S SAFES iil be warranted not to mould M C. SADLER, Agent,

CLOTHING.



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AND DRALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

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Clip this out and give us a call. No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

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